783

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

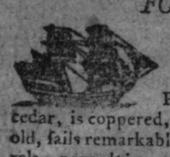
By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1718.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Boston,

The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waistcoat, *Master.*
To sail in a few days.
Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to
Isaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-street.
march 12. §tw

FOR SALE,



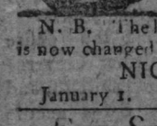
THE BRIG
West Indian,
Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load
PETER BLIGHT.
march 6. §1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Master,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

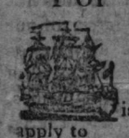
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
38 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent White
White Lead
Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

For Sale or Charter,



ALSO,
Brig AMAZON.
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

To be Sold,
An elegant Country Seat,
Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.
The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.
N.B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

For Sale by the Subscriber,
Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.
Mordecai Lewis.
February 19 d2w

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.
CHARLES ALLEN.
Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.
Feb. 14—1aw5w

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,
AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the Lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 20 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia
Robert Heysham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*
N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase. march 7—§2t10

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,
WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.
Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*
March 9 1aw1m d10a

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked Billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
To be Let on the Shares, §

A valuable Farm ready stocked,
WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.
It is expected the tenant will find suitable persons to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other necessary labour.
ALSO, WANTED,
A Gardener—a Single Man.
None need apply, in either case, unless they can bring good recommendations.
Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.
march 5. §2w

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

FOR SALE,
The House in Chesnut-street,
NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.
For terms apply to
GARRETT COTTRINGER.
march 2. §1w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Landing this day,
From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

A PRINT.
THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.
An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glass store No. 70 South Fourth Street.
The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half.* To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.
February 19.

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

Landing from on board the ship Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces Quadruples Silesias
400 do. Platillas
100 do Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Doylas
20 do. red striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
123, South Third-street.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes
march 12. §8t

Hibernian Society.
A Special meeting of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's, Third-street, on Friday next, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.
The Anniversary Meeting of the Society, will be held at the same place on Saturday the 17th inst. at one o'clock P. M.
Dinner will be on the table at half after three.
Those who intend to dine with the Society, are requested to send their names to Mr. M'Shane, on or before Friday next.
MATTHEW CAREY, *Secretary.*
march 12. d5t

The Creditors of the late Mr. *John Gould*
Are requested to meet at the house of William Smith, Walnut near Front street, on Thursday the 16th inst at 6 o'clock in the evening.
March 13. 4t

Virginia Lands.
On Tuesday the 20th inst. will be sold for Cash, by Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
THE following bodies of Land in the State of Virginia, viz.
13,600 Acres situate on the waters of Big Steer Creek.
26,998 Acres on the waters of the Little Kenhawa and the west fork of the Monongahela.
50,430 Acres
Particular descriptions of the Lands, and an examination of the titles may be had by applying to
Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
March 12. dt2om

A Wet Nurse wanted,
A healthy Woman, who can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.
march 12. §

A Garden to be let,
FOR a term of years, situate about a mile from the Court-house, contains about two acres of land, it a high state of cultivation. A large green house, is erected on the premises, about forty feet long, with a lodging room, and seed loft above. A considerable quantity of kitchen articles, very regularly disposed of on the spot.
Enquire at 52, South Second street.
march 12. eo3t

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9 tm&wtf

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

OVAL BOTTLES.
Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12 3taw6w.

FOR SALE,
400 barrels BEEF.
Enquire of
George Pennock, or Gid. Hill Wells.
march 8. eotf

NOTICE.
WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.
HANNAH SHELLY.
Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.
REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."
Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. §

LANDING,
AND FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the ship Fair American, Samuel Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,
CONSISTING OF
Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,
Apply to
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
5, South Water-street.
3 mo. 6. 6tw

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*
Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.
Feb. 28, '98—§1m
*** *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. cot1A

For Sale,
By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No. 41, North Water Street,
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.
march 3 tu&f4w

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of superior quality, viz.
MEDOC } of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases
ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. §

NANKEENS.
Ten thousand pieces Nankeens,
FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 12y, Chesnut Street.
march 7 eod6t

To be Sold,
A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river, and of the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore. Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.
THOMSON NEALE.
Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

TO LET,
And possession given the 1st April next,
The House No. 258 High-street,
At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.
Apply to
Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High street.
February 24 eod3w

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms,
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

James C. & Samuel W. Fither,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city,
Nov. 18 3tawtf

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Landing
From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,
A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
Who have on Hand,
1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small Invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.
March 1. d2w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.
N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. col3t nov. 16.

Just Published,
And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

A number of eſſays have lately made their appearance under the ſignature of an American Merchant. The ſtrain in which they are written deſignates the author as plainly as though he had proclaimed his name, and he may again be ſeen uſing his endeavours to procure a ſurrender of our national rights, and proſtration of our national honour, to the inſolent and perfidious ambition of a foreign foe. Always deſirous to undermine the independence of his country, he is careleſs in whoſe ſervice he becomes the pioneer. At one time the ſervile minion of Great-Britain; at another the baſer adulator of France. Once we have already beheld him actually guiding an enemy to devaſtation and plunder; he may now be ſeen in the no leſs honourable office of attempting by his writings to increaſe the diſunion of a people, whoſe great, whoſe only real misfortune is their want of unanimity. Fortunately, however, his talents do not enable him to effect his views. His works are read but by few, and by thoſe few they will be branded with the infamy of the political character of the author.

I have looked at one of his papers and have collected from it, that his object is to prove, that as Great-Britain began the ſyſtem of lawleſs aggreſſion upon the rights of neutrals, France is now juſtifiable in carrying it on, and that therefore it would be unjuſt and impolitic in the United States to ſuffer their merchant veſſels to arm.

The idea is in itſelf ſo frivolous as to render it unworthy of notice; but it derives an artificial importance from being the conſtant inſtrument of deception upon the ignorant and unwary; by the faction which has diſturbed the peace and deſtroyed the proſperity of our country.

It is not true that Great-Britain firſt invaded the rights of neutral nations, although it ſhould be admitted ſhe was the firſt who made any conſiderable aggreſſions upon our commerce. On the third of November, 1792, France paſſed a decree which was as ſhameful a violation of the rights of every independent nation as the world had ever before witneſſed. By that decree ſhe declared that whenever the ſtandard of inſurrection ſhould be unfurled by any people, ſhe would lend them all the aſſiſtance in her power. What reſpect ſhe had for the rights of neutral ſovereigns may be here diſcovered. She eſtabliſhed for herſelf in their territories the influence which ariſes from a well grounded hope of protection, and from the proſpect of ſucceſs. The policy ſhe would have obſerved towards any party which had accepted of her proffers may be judged of by her ſubſequent conduct. The ruin of Holland, the groans of Belgium, and the hollow murmurings of partitioned Venice would leave no room for doubt or heſitation.

Her conduct towards Holland is another proof of her contempt for neutral rights, and is another proof that whenever victorious, ſhe is violent and unjuſt. When Dumourier made his inroad into the Belgic provinces, Holland had acted in all reſpects a part the moſt inoffenſive to France. No ſooner, however, were the Auſtrian Netherlands under the dominion of the French arms, than the Scheldt was demanded. Without entering into an examination whether by the laws of nations, Holland had an excluſive right to prevent veſſels paſſing through her own territories without her conſent, ſuffice it to ſay, that ſhe held it by the right of preſcription; that her maritime greatneſs which was her ſole ſupport, depended upon it; and that when it was diſputed by the Emperor Joſeph, ſhe paid for it an immenſe price, in order to maintain that peace to which ſhe had always been ſo fondly attached. If it be ſaid that at leaſt, at that time, and for ſome time afterwards, we had no reaſon to complain of any immediate violation of our rights, I anſwer that France had then a different game to play towards our country. It was then her aim to ſubdue us not by open violence, but by inſidious artifice; the minds of our people were to be ſeduced, and their morals corrupted by Mr. Genet's machinations. We were to be ſoothed and ruined by her profeſſions of reſpect and regard, not by piratical depredations upon our commerce, and a faction was to be here ſo firmly implanted that our government ſhould be incapacitated from repelling any future aggreſſion. To our miſery we know ſhe has but too well ſucceeded.

But it is ſaid, our tameneſs in ſubmitting to Britiſh injuries, is the true and juſt cauſe of the treatment we receive from the rulers of France. The aſſertion has been ſo often, ſo ably, and ſo fully refuted, that ſcarcely a new idea can be broached. But if this be really the caſe, whence does it proceed that the other neutral nations are now placed in the ſame predicament with ourſelves? The magnanimous firmneſs of Denmark and Sweden have conſtantly been extolled to the ſkies. *Their* conduct has been held up as a glorious example which ought to have been imitated and profited by. They did arm; they entered into no treaty; they never violated the pretended modern law, nor is it ſaid that they have done ſo; yet they are included in the late decree. The argument is almoſt too abſurd any longer to be dwelt upon on—I ſhall, however, in a future paper endeavour ſtill farther to confute it.

MILO.

FRENCH (ANTE-TREATY) SPOLIATION.

BOSTON, February 5. 1794.

MR. RUSSELL,

AMONG the various inſtances of Algeriniſm, committed by the French againſt the perſons and property of our fellow citizens, the capture of a ſchooner belonging to Meſſrs JOHN CURTIS and Co. of Providence, ought not to be forgot. This veſſel ſold her cargo at Barbadoes, and loaded back for Providence with the proceeds; but on her paſſage ſhe met a French privateer, the Capt. of which compelled the maſter of the ſchooner to go on board his veſſel with all his papers, which he had no ſooner poſſeſſion of than he tore them to pieces and threw them overboard; after this daring outrage, he ordered the ſchooner to Martinique, where he impriſoned the maſter, mate and crew, and in a few days a mock trial was had, the reſult of which was, that not only the cargo, but the veſſel alſo, was condemned and ſold.

Providence, Jan. 20, 1794.

MR. FENNO,

I Know not another city in the world in which ſuch a nuiſance would be ſuffered, as that which puts almoſt in a torture every perſon who paſſes the ſquare between 12th and 13th ſtreets, on Market ſtreet. It has nearly ſtifled the hoſts of paſſengers for 5 days paſt—they put their handkerchiefs to their faces, and ride or run as faſt as poſſible to get beyond the extent of the horrid ſtench, iſſuing from large parcels of the moſt offenſive and PUTRID MASSES ſcattered over 60 or 80 ſquare rods of ground; and if there be a wind from eaſt or weſt, it reaches beyond the power of a perſon on foot to eſcape it, until he heaves with a death like ſickneſs. Is it within the juriſdiction of the city police? If ſo, the Corporation are guilty of a moſt unparellelled negligence—it is ſufficient to breed a YELLOW FEVER, and were the authors, or tolerators of the offence only to fall by its fatal *miaſmatea*, I do not know who ought to regret the event.

A STRANGER.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The PURSE STRINGS!—No. I,

Or an EXAMINATION *of the late* ALARMING *attempt in* CONGRESS, *to* CONCENTRATE all *power in the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

AN attempt has been made in two inſtances, to undermine our conſtitution, to reduce us again to a ſtate of revolution, or in the language of Judge Craik, to place a "*Check mate*" upon the operations of government.

One clauſe in the conſtitution is ſeized upon by revolutionary hands, and is declared to be paramount, and to be competent to *annihilate* every other power and authority delegated in that ſacred inſtrument.

The right to originate *Money Bills* is alledged to be the juſt authority to deſtroy and defeat every executive and every legiſlative act. We are indebted to a Frenchman for this ſublimation of power.—*Albert Gallatin*, in the year 1795, diſcovered this new and monſtrous property, attached to the houſe of repreſentives.

It is extremely natural that a Frenchman ſhould have originated the thought—It is *indeed* a *revolutionary* movement, but it cannot in this country be juſtified by the pretext of *imperious neceſſity*.

Every honeſt man, every admirer of the American conſtitution, every citizen who loves his own country better than any foreign nation, muſt wiſh to ſee this new doctrine diſcuſſed and exploded. The ſubtlety, the ſophiſm, the logic, and the deceptive eloquence of the oppoſition, have been exerted in congreſs, to force down this novel and dangerous principle. Many honeſt and well meaning men, who love liberty better than they underſtand the means of ſecuring it, have been carried down the tide of popular prejudice. They have ranged themſelves on the ſide that they *falſely* term the popular branch, in oppoſition to the ariſtocratic members of the government.—To combat theſe prejudices—to remove theſe errors—to demonſtrate the abſurdity, and the danger of *Gallatin's* doctrine, ſhall be my endeavor.

In the diſcuſſion, I ſhall be candid and ingenuous; but I ſhall be compelled to extend my eſſays to three or four numbers, tedious perhaps to men of ſcience and reflection, but highly neceſſ[illegible] of the great body of my fellow citizens, for whom they are eſpecially deſigned.

I ſhall lay down a ſeries of axioms, which I am prepared to eſtabliſh, and which ſhall lead the mind by a regular climax, to perfect conviction.

The object and the end of every government, ought to be the happineſs of the people. This happineſs is ſecured by the unmoleſted exerciſe of the rights of perſon and property. Liberty conſiſts not in the *power* to do *what we chooſe*, but in the *ſecure* enjoyment of what we poſſeſs. Experience and refined reaſoning have conſpired to prove, that every ſimple, unchecked and *unbalanced* government is a deſpotiſm, and of neceſſity, that every free government muſt be in a conſiderable degree, complex. By a ſimple government, we mean, one in which the whole power reſides in one body, whether it conſiſt of one, or of a few, or of many perſons. It is wholly immaterial, whether it be called, an empire, a kingdom, a principality, a republic, or a democracy—or whether it be governed by a Doge, a King, an Emperor, a Sultan, a Committee of Safety, a Convention, or a *Rump Parliament*—it is ſtill a deſpotiſm—it is unchecked—it is uncontroled;—the more numerous the aſſembly, the more dangerous, becauſe the leſs reſponſibility;—it will inevitably draw all power into its fangs—it will bring all authority into its vortex—it dreads no puniſhment, becauſe it is above control—It fears no cenſure, becauſe ſhame is divided and diſgrace is deſtroyed by numbers. It forces its way like a wedge, the ſtrongeſt, at the ſame time the *ſimpleſt* power in mechanics. In ſhort, it embraces the whole phyſical force of ſociety, and tyrannizes over the very power which contributes to its energy.

LIVY.

From a Connecticut Paper.

I wiſh the war in Europe to continue one year more.

THUS ſays Dick the debtor, and Jack the miſer. The former hopes, by the continuance of war, to free himſelf from the embarraſſment of debt. The latter hopes to increaſe his quantity of uſeleſs ſilver and gold.

But let us examine the import of this wiſh.

The continuance of war implies the evil conſequences of war: and it is not to be expected, that the war in Europe will be continued for another year at leſs expence than fifty, or one hundred thouſand lives. If, then, theſe ſelfiſh ſouls have their wiſh, ſuch a number of mortals, muſt, probably, in an untimely manner, leave the land of the living. Some of them inſtantaneouſly dropping into eternity; others, dying with lingering and excruciating torments: many of them valuable characters, and others altogether unprepared. This deſtruction will likely produce a million of mourners. Many loving, and lovely wives will become diſconſolate widows. Parents will be bereaved of their promiſing ſons and many children be left helpleſs orphans.

There muſt alſo be a multitude wounded, mutilated and mangled, and vaſt numbers of families reduced to a ſtate of wretchedneſs, obliged to leave their habitations, to be ravaged by a victorious enemy.

No conſiderate perſon can expect that a war can continue among nations ſo powerful and numerous, without producing ſuch a multitude of diſtreſſing ſcenes as would be ſufficient to ſhock humanity. Yet how many unfeeling ſouls, like Dick and Jack, are wiſhing for the continuance of war? Would not any one of theſe think his phyſician a monſtror, unfit to live, ſhould he wiſh him be to ſick for ſix months, that he might have the profits of a large bill of expenſe? Yet the ſame relentneſs ſoul can wiſh a continuance of war, which muſt, probably, produce, in different multitudes, the pains of broken bones, the pains of ſore bereavements, the pains of hunger and diſtraction, the pains of death, and even the pains of hell. Thoſe who thus deſire the continuance of war, in effect, wiſh for ſeas of blood, and deeps of human woe, upon which they can ſail to a profitable market! O the depravity of the human heart! How evident that ſuch creatures muſt be born again, or never ſee the kingdom of God! And how ſuitable, that ſuch characters ſhould be forever excluded that benevolent ſociety, in which public felicity is the ſource of individual happineſs!

COMMUNICATION.

THE propenſity which has often been noticed, of aſſigning deep cauſes for events where obvious ones appear, is remarkably conſpicuous in the production ſigned a Frenchman, republiſhed from a New-York paper in Porcupine's Gazette of the 21ſt inſt. Thoſe who read this Gazette will have obſerved a ſort of amicable conteſt between the Editor and the Frenchman upon the merits of their reſpective nations. In this diſcuſſion, the Frenchman was underſtood to ſay, that there exiſted a Britiſh faction in this country, which gave activity to every other:—But he rejects this imputation, and aſſerts, that his meaning was, that the faction alluded to, exiſted in France; that it was active in promoting the revolution and ſtill rends in pieces that unfortunate country.

Now, who but one of the unthinking vulgar, of the Fiſh-women, who aſcribed to the ariſtocrats the ſcarcity of bread in Paris, or a man ambitious of being vaſtly profound, could think of aſſigning this, as a principal cauſe of the revolution! Pitt no doubt, and the whole of the Britiſh Cabinet, were not diſpleaſed at ſeeing the embarraſſment of a rival power, which had long been looked upon as a natural enemy; but to ſay that they fomented the revolution is too abſurd to be believed. Mr. Burke, however, muſt have diſapproved of this policy, nor can I think Mr. Pitt ſo ſhallow a ſtateſman as to aſſiſt in kindling a conflagration which was to ſet fire to the four corners of Europe. We have, indeed, heard of phyſicians propagating infections where their own carcaſes were ſecure, but what ſort of a man muſt he be who could excite a peſtilence which threatened univerſal deſtruction? But if Pitt really aided in overturning the empire he was [illegible] ready inſtruments for the miſchief;—but I can no more perſuade myſelf, that he had the influence to convert Frenchmen into Cannibals, Atheiſts and Philoſophers, than that the Duke de Choiſeul effected the American revolution. No; their Robeſpierres, their Du Ponts and their Condorcets, are all their own, and the glory or infamy of their revolution is excluſively Gallic. But even admitting the monſtrous poſition of the Britiſh miniſter aiding the revolution, and that the Foxes and Greys, the Prieſtleys and the Paines, were but the dupes of his deſigns, who can believe, that he is not by this time heartily ſick of his folly, inſtead of being yet employed in encreaſing a flame which finds ample fuel in every quarter of the globe?

But I never yet could underſtand the politics of a Frenchman—Demoerat, or Ariſtocrat, he is equally unintelligible. He is only ſteady in his hatred to the Engliſh and all their derivatives; and I never converſed with one of them, who, on the ſubject of politics, had not an admirable talent of bewildering himſelf in abſurdities. In ſearching for cauſes, they are in the habit of diving too deep. Look, for inſtance, at the intercepted letter of the profoundly ſagacious Joſ. Fauchet.

If, in fact, there is a Britiſh faction now at work in France, it muſt be to reſtore the old order of things, and who would not ſuppoſe this was what the French Gentleman wanted? But yet he complains of this faction. The Quakers profeſs non-reſiſting principles, but Frenchmen really poſſeſs them; and power being ſo extremely ſacred among them, is ſome apology for human nature, in the great ſacrifices they make to obtain, and to preſerve it. [*Harriſb. Pap.*]

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract of a letter from Jeremie.

"A grand *fracas* took place lately among our officers; and a very ſevere judgment was iſſued.

"Mr. Deſbroſſes, lieutenant-colonel of the legion of prince Edward, and commander of an out-poſt near Les Irois, was ordered for his ſervice by Mr. Hallem, lieutenant-colonel of the 17th regiment, commandant of the diſtrict by ſeniority. Probably the orders were given in a harſh manner, which diſpleaſed Mr. Deſbroſſes; for, he went ſo far as to ſtrike the commandant with a whip. Mr. Hallem drew his ſabre immediately, and cut the aggreſſor.

"Colonel Spencer, who commands at Jeremie, being informed of the fact, ordered the contending parties to be arreſted. Several officers of the ſaid legion, diſcontented with the arreſt of their chief, reſigned their commiſſions, which were accepted. Then col. Spencer ordered them to be carried to Cape-Nicholas-Mole, as well as lieut. cols. Hallem and Dſbroſſes, in order to be tried by a court-martial—the latter being ſeverely wounded, could not then be embarked—but has ſince gone.

"The court-martial have acquitted lieutenant colonel Hallem, and ſentenced lieut. col. Debroſſes to be beheaded! the reſigning officers to be wholly expelled, after three of them being preſent at the execution. In the mean time, the court-martial recommends to the king's benevolence, the officer ſentenced to death.

"It is not unworthy of remark, that the condemned officers, and the members of the council of war, were all Frenchmen, and the acquitted officer a native of England.

"January 31ſt, 1794.

"P. S. Col Count Edward de Rouvray, lately fought a duel at Port-au-Prince with M. de Pitray; they went with ſeconds to the Spaniſh limits, and there fired at each other—the count was ſucceſsful, and his antagoniſt fell down dead. He was an eſteemed officer. Whoever falls in ſuch a conteſt, we have even to lament the loſs of a *brave* man, whom courage might render more uſeful to his country. But the point of HONOUR always commands an officer; it is (and *muſt be ſo*) his moſt tickliſh part."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from gen. Hatry to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Mentz, 10th Niveſe, January 3.

The troops of the republic are in poſſeſſion of Mentz, as alſo Fort Caſſel, which they entered this morning. The emperor's troops evacuated theſe places yeſterday.

I gave them 24 hours for an entire evacuation, and poſſeſſed myſelf in conſequence, of two gates, one of the town of Mentz, the other of Port Caſſel; but all is now completely evacuated, conſiſting of eight battalions towards Ulm, paſſing by Heidelburg and Heilſbroom, the reſt paſſing by Achaffenburg, on their way to Bohemia. The different troops of the circles took the rout for their reſpective countries.

BOURDEAUX, Jan. 4.

Government has invited all the merchants of this commune to lend them all kinds of veſſels riſing 10 tons. The commiſſary of marine, Bertin, invited a meeting of the merchants for the purpoſe of treating with them, accordingly the reſult has been highly flattering to the enthuſiaſm and patriotiſm of the merchants of Bourdeaux in promoting the expedition to England. Moſt of the merchants not only have lent all their veſſels gratis, and ſuch as could afford it have alſo proviſioned them.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

January 6.

Order of the day—A meſſage from the Directory demanding a ſpecial credit for the ſervice of the Miniſter of Marine.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 25.

General La Fayette with his companions in misfortune, La Tour and Puſy, continue captives in a caſtle near Taltana. The general begins to recover his health, and he only waits for ſpring to proceed to the United States of America.

In a diſcuſſion in the Dutch convention of the 19th Dec. on the ſubject of their navy, there has happened a ſhameful fracas without example. "About 30 members roſe greatly agitated, in the ſame inſtant, ruſhed into the middle of the Hall, and were on the point of coming to blows. It was in vain the Preſident [illegible] *to order*. The galleries took an active part in theſe violent agitations, and it was ſome time before calm was reſtored by adjourning the queſtion to next day.

PARIS, January 3.

From Lifbon we learn, that after the preſent extraordinary collection of troops aſſembling there, that her moſt faithful majeſty, is to ſummons the Engliſh admiral to take himſelf off, and evacuate the forts, the treaty with France being ratified. The court is only waiting the return of an expreſs from Paris.

The council of five hundred have altered their law of ſalvage—when the articles ſaved belong to their enemy, the captors ſhall receive two thirds by way of ſalvage and the other to go into the public cheſt of marine invalids.

A reſolution has paſſed for putting the conſtitution in force in the colonies.

The Swiſs republicans in Appenſel have riſen and parties have come to blows! The victory reſts with the people.

Great failures have taken place in Copenhagen and which ſhook ſome principal houſes in Norway.

A Poliſh courier was arreſted on his way to Italy, and after examination of his letters the Ruſſian government arreſted ſome principal Poliſh perſonages, as Walkwyſky and Naguiſky, charged with intimate connection with the Poliſh volunteers in Italy.

It is agreed that the diplomatic correſpondence at Raſtadt, ſhall, agreeable to ancient cuſtom, be carried on in the Latin language. The Pruſſian legation is complete by the arrival of M. De Dohm.

The Italian prince Paterno has fallen into the hands of the Algerines, who demand 700,000 ducats for his ranſom.

The Levy of troops is continued in Franconia, under the pretext of ſupporting the negociation of Raſtadt.

A motion has been made by a magiſtrate of Baſle, to grant the rights of a citizen to all the peaſants—a ſymptom of revolution.

The French legiſlature have determined on a loan of 80 millions, to defray the expenſe of a deſcent on England.

The ſeizure of the Engliſh merchandize in Paris, Jan. 4, was performed with great regularity and tranquility, with the aid of the military. The value ſaid to be 3 millions.

A Paris article of Jan. 7, ſays, the Engliſh goods ſeized amount by eſtimation to 3 millions; and it was ſpoken of as a meaſure that would not wound the national hatred of England, to appropriate theſe goods to the payment of the debts due to the Americans, for ſupplies of corn.

Mr. Wilkes has given all his eſtate to the Counteſs of Huntington, except his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, which is bequeathed to his daughter. He has given a thouſand pounds to Mrs. Armeld, who lived with him at Kenſington Gore, and two thouſand to her daughter of 27 years old. Theſe latter alſo take his houſe in Kenſington-Gore. Miſs Wilkes and Mr. Montague are his executors. He ordered his body to be carried to the grave by ſix poor men, who are to receive a black ſuit and a guinea each. The inſcription on his tomb, "*Here lies John Wilkes, a friend to liberty.*"

Advices under the head of Nantz, Rochelle, &c. ſpeak of the low ſtate of trade, the ſcarcity of ſpecie, and the deſtruction of confidence.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory, to the French, in Anſwer to the Britiſh MANIFESTO.

CITIZENS,

The intereſt of the Republic commands you one more important triumph. After innumerable combats from which you have returned conquerors, it remains for you to reduce the firſt, the moſt intractable, the moſt crafty of all your enemies.

The Executive Directory deſires a general peace, the Directory wiſhes this peace for you and for Europe. But this year paſt and more, a faithleſs enemy agitates himſelf, ſtuns all the cabinets of Europe with a vain buzzing, propoſes with a loud voice Peace, breathes ſecretly war, affects to deſire to extinguiſh with one hand the torch which he lights again with the other; ſends with eclat Pacificators, and repels in effect all thoſe overtures which alone could tend to a pacification. This enemy, you know that your indignation points him out to you and names him; it is the cabinet of St. James's; it is the moſt corrupting and the moſt corrupted of the governments of Europe; it is the Engliſh government.

It is not only againſt French liberty that this government directs its conſpiracy; its plot embraces the whole world. Ah! too long ſince, that perfidious cabinet troubles, enſlaves, deſolates every part of the world. Speak, Americans; ſay who are, directly or indirectly, your true Dominators; unhappy Indians, ſay by what deteſtable art that government has eſtabliſhed its tyranny among you; and you Europeans, more unfortunate ſtill, innocent inhabitants of the plains of Franconia, and of the lofty Alps, innumerable victims of the ſcourge of combats, ſay who has been the moſt ardent inſtigator of this deſtructive war, in which have been ſacrificed more than a million of men, in which immenſe treaſures have been ſwallowed up, in which the eye of peace itſelf now only perceives on the field of victory but general miſery, univerſal mourning, one vaſt ſcene of deſpair! Well! it is in the glare of theſe circumſtances that the cabinet of St. James's reveals to afflicted Europe that Britain alone has felt nothing of the horrible diſaſters. Attend to this ſpeech from the height of a Throne!—"Our revenues," ſaid the King, "have continued to augment, our national induſtry has taken a new ſpring, our commerce has paſſed its ancient limits." If the king of England has told the truth [illegible] of Europe, what a terrible leſſon for you! What, is then this government intereſted in your diſſentions, which alone reaps the fruit of them, which lives by your calamities, proſpers by your diſtreſs, accumulates in its treaſuries the tears and the blood of nations and grows fat on their ſpoils?

It is clear that this cabinet muſt deſire war, ſince war enriches it. That Government, nevertheleſs, in its late manifeſto, and in its ſpeeches of parade, dares accuſe France of an inſatiable avarice! It does not ſay that the Engliſh, firſt *Devaſtators* of our iſland of St. Domingo, have alſo taken without a blow the Dutch colonies, altho' the United Provinces were then their allies, and that they pretend to retain theſe theſts, which they will call conqueſts; and the king of England ſpeaks to the powers of Europe of the ambition of France!

But the principles of the French towards other nations, are now manifeſted; vague allegations can no longer obſcure them. If the French republic ſecures the limits which ſhe has received from nature—if ſhe repairs in this point the faults of monarchy, ſhe diſdains conqueſts foreign to that great aim: ſhe does not oppreſs the ſecondary ſtates and the weak powers; ſhe thinks not of ſtripping her allies; ſhe is faithful to her friends; ſhe puniſhes her enemies yet without hating them; naturally generous, ſhe does not even hate the Engliſh nation; and never in France will a miniſter have a right to the apotheoſis for his abhorrence of that people. But every body in France is agreed in one point; it is that one is there put in mind of Toulon, of Dunkirk, of Quiberon, of the Vendee; it is that one deteſts and curſes cruelty, perfidiouſneſs, the bloody machiavliſm of the Britiſh miniſtry, and that one deplores at the ſame time, the inconceiveable blindneſs by which the Engliſh ſuffer themſelves to be over-burdened, for to become the horror of the world.

This Great Nation will revenge the Univerſe, and to effectuate this, Frenchmen, more than one means preſents itſelf to you; the moſt worthy and the moſt rapid is the invaſion of England. Unheard of ſucceſſes have accuſtomed you to count no more the obſtacles. In ſuch enterprizes, the name alone of the armies is the promiſe of triumph; and the juſtice of the caſe is its warranty. It is no longer the time of laughing at projects of deſcent, and of diſcuſſing the means. At the height where the French are, their will is victory. Therefore, let the army of England go and dictate peace in London! and there alſo, republicans, you will find auxiliaries; and there alſo, you will find many men, whom reaſon has not ſufficiently abandoned, to prevent them from being ſenſible of the odium which their govetnment ſpreads over the Engliſh name; and there alſo, you will find thoſe thouſands of generous men who ſtruggle this long while, in order to obtain a parliamentary reform; and there alſo, you will find thoſe laborers without number, who ſigh after peace, whom war, by protracting itſelf, reduces to miſery, and who weigh, in the balance of their real wants, the ſplendid deceit of royal harangues, the illuſion of manifeſtos, and the chimera of

conquests; and there also, you will find, the Irish nation, so many years oppressed, and which bears with so much uneasiness the chains of a court that nourishes itself with the toils of Irishmen, drenches itself in their blood, and scoffs at their despair.

Go, under these auspices, brave republicans: second the national and unanimous desire; conducted by the hero who placed you so often on the road to victory, you will have also for you the acclamations of all the just and virtuous souls that exist in the world; go, re-establish the liberty of the seas; restrict in fine, within just limits, the disorderly ambition of that government, perturbator of its own country, as well as of the universe;—secure the repose of the French republic, and that of Europe; there is the grand task which remains for you to accomplish. And since at this moment the British government, sneering coldly and with a ferocious smile at the disasters of the continent, applauds its opulence, force it to pay, conformidable to justice, its quota of the expences of this war, which that cabinet alone wishes to eternize, and which it well knows it may terminate as soon as it chuses to speak, to the French republic, a language that one may listen to, and that one can believe sincere.

Citizens, you will recognize your own sentiments in the exposition of those of the executive directory. The same spirit animates your faithful representatives. In vain the cabinet of London exhausts its efforts to sow among them mistrust and discord, or to persuade that it has succeeded in it. The 13th Fructidor has destroyed English influence, and since that memorable day, the members of the council and those of the directory present the spectacle of the most affecting union.

Hah! all patriots have but one interest—There is in the republic but one opinion and one desire. War to the cabinet of St. James's it is the cry of France. What glory is promised to the army of England! It suffices to indicate it to such heroes.—Ah! to enflame our warriors with an invincible enthusiasm, it is only to put them in mind of what they have already done. The walls of the strongest palaces have fallen before them; the first captains of the powers of Europe have not been able to resist them. They have made prisoners, BENDER, at Luxemburg and WURMSER, at Mantua. By them the three coloured standard waves on the borders of the Rhine and on the Ægean sea. After so many victories what speeches or what words could add any thing to the ardor of French soldiers? It is enough for them to hear the voice of their country, and to bear in mind their own exploits. (Signed)

REVILLIERE LEPAUX, *Pres'dt.*
LEGARDE, *Sec. General.*

PARIS, December 29.

A few days since the principal merchants and bankers of this city were invited to a conference with the minister of finance at which the *Italian Hero* attended.—The question propounded, was "the best manner of supplying in a prompt, expeditious manner, those means which the wish of the government and the general wish of the people call for, by a *descent on England.*" The minister asked for a further loan, which he was certain would not be denied, as the demand was only for one half of what they might subscribe, to be advanced immediately; the mode in which this loan was to be effected was the only difficulty, and it was for this purpose that the meeting was called, as this loan is quite different from all others heretofore made, he desired their assent. He did not wish to fill them with ideas of enormous interest, nor, at the same time wish to intimidate them to subscribe; he informed them of the only recompense they would receive instead of interest—That of revenging the wrongs of our country, and punishing the most perfidious government in the world; to annihilate it; and by that means give liberty to millions. The loan, at any rate, should be guaranteed, by government, in case of misfortune. It will have the security in the bravery of our armies, who seemed to have chained victory to their side.—They will find in the contributions which shall be laid on that perfidious country, a sufficient profit for their loans.—The merchants and bankers of Paris, will not be behind-hand, certainly, in efforts with the rest of the country to accomplish this much wished for expedition. He finished by saying that he was certain of meeting with that success, in hopes of which he had called the meeting.

Buonaparte joined his observations to those of the minister, and it was, as if by electricity, immediately resolved that a deputation should beg an audience with the Directory, and inform them that they were in transports of joy at the proposition.

The proposed audience was given yesterday with all the solemnity which a measure of this kind demanded.

Fifteen merchants and bankers were introduced to the Directory, passing through two rows of grenadiers, who paid them military honours, and the music played those patriotic airs which always accompany victory—In the hall were the five directors, in full dress, accompanied by all the ministers and several general officers. Any endeavours to serve the country certainly deserve applause, and these deputies certainly met with their share, in the acclamations of the public as they passed the streets.—The minister of finance opened the business of the audience. The deputation, by the voice of citizen Fulcheron, said, that to forward the views of the Directory and of France, the merchants of Paris were disposed to give an example of their perfect confidence in them, by advancing such sums as they might want, without the hopes of gain, and offering government the use of their purses and credit, and at the same time promising to inform their correspondents in foreign parts of this their proceeding, and engaging them to the same purpose: that although they do not undertake to answer for their fellow-bankers &c. in France, they offer for themselves, and are certain that the unspeakable satisfaction of conquering England will draw forth their patriotic exertions.

The president answered them in a suitable manner, and expressed the thanks of the Directory—After which the deputation was introduced into an inner apartment, where they had a private conversation with the directory the result of which we do not know but we are assured the two parties were equally satisfied, and that there is hopes the generous demeanor of the merchants and bankers of Paris will operate as an example to all true Frenchmen, and lovers of their country.

Tremble, in your turn, perfidious government, who, with your floating castles believe yourselves invulnerable. Tremble at the vengeance of Frenchman! In spite of the exhausted state of our resources, we have still enough left of both steel and gold, to conquer you, and punish your arrogance.

The result of the secret audience we do not know officially, but we are assured from unquestionable authority, that a first advance of 40 millions was agreed on, and further sums, if necessary, at a moment's warning—Their example will be followed by all the commercial houses in France, and we have no doubt, but we shall soon see that sacred obligation fulfilled, which every Frenchman has given to his country, *the destruction of the English Government.*

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.

The presidency of our academy of sciences, vacant by the death of Bernstorff, has been given to the count de Schimmelmann.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—MARCH 12.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, who prayed for compensation on account of loan-office tickets lost or destroyed.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cochran presented two petitions, one from the western part of the state of New York, praying for an alteration in the post-roads; the other for George Nestle, an old soldier, praying to be placed on the on the pension list. The former was referred to the committee on post-offices and post-road the latter to the committee of claims.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate providing for the amicable settlement of the limits of Georgia, reported the bill without amendment. It was committed to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment reported the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers, and placing certain buoys, as ably enrolled.

Mr. C. also presented the petition of James Creiss, praying for compensation for servicer in the war.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Champlin presented a petition from the inhabitants of Warren, in Rhode-Island praying that the Warren river may be staked out at the expence of the United States.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor of this state, ascertaining the election of Mr. Heister in the place of Mr. Ege, who resigned, which was referred to the committee of elections.

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims, to to whom was referred the memorial and petition of Joseph Ball, and others, holders of bills of credit, emitted in pursuance of a resolution Congress of the 18th of March, 1780. The report was read as follows:

That a statement of the case of the holders of bills of this description is contained in a report of the accounting officers of the Treasury made on the 24th day of December 1795, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act relative "to claims against the United States not barred "by any act of limitation and which have not "been already adjusted," in the words following, to wit:

"Class 8. The claims of this class are founded "on bills of credit, commonly called bills of "the new emissions issued on the funds of indi "vidual states, pursuant to an act of Congress of "the 18th March, 1780. The following clause "of the said act shews in what event the United "ed were to become answerable for the payment of these bils, "*that the said new bills issue on the funds of individual states for that purpose established, and be signed by persons appointed by them, and that the faith of the United States be also pledged for the payment of the said bills in case any state on whose funds they shall be emitted, should, by the events of war, be rendered incapable of redeeming them.*"

"The interest accruing on them was to have "been paid by the United States annually, if "called for, in bills of exchange on Europe, "and the amount charged to the states respectively. It does not appear however that any "such payments were made."

"It is understood that the several states con "cerned have passed laws providing for the re "demption of their respective portions of this "money, and it is presumeable that the far "greater part thereof has been redeemed ac "cordingly. The bills for which payment is "now claimed are *chiefly* of those issued by the "states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and "Rhode-Island.

"This species of paper has never been consid "ered as forming any part of the debt of the "United States."

In the various arrangements which have been made since the establishment of the present government, relative to the debt of the United States, no provision has ever been made for these bills—they appear from the face of them to be evidences of debt against the states individually who had issued them, and could not be provided for by the United States, without raising a charge against those states; and it was reasonably to be presumed that the states concerned would make such provision as the justice and equity of the case required.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report of the 16th of January, 1795, recommended that such of these bills as had been exhibited at the treasury in pursuance of the act intituled "an "act relative to claims against the United States "not barred by any act of limitation and which "had not been already adjusted," amounting to the sum of 95,574 dollars should be provided for by taking the principal sum of them, without interest, on loan at 5 per cent. payable quarter yearly, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States and payable in 30 years—he remarks

"That the resolutions of Congress and the "endorsement upon those bills engage the absolute promise of the United States for the "payment of the interest indefinitely, and their "eventual guarantee of the principal, in case "any state on whose funds the bills should be "emitted should by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them; which is in "*effect* though not in *form* an absolute guaran "tee of the principal; for the United States are "bound to pay the interest *perpetually* till that "is discharged.

"Good faith demands that the United States "should supply the omissions of the states which "issued the bills, by providing themselves, at "least for the interest upon them—but it is not "as easy to pronounce on what terms they ought "to be provided for.

"On their face and according to the *unre "voked* resolutions of Congress they are of spe "cie value equal to their nominal amount, bear "ing five per cent. interest.

"But it is known that they were issued by "different states at different inferior values fix "ed by previous laws.

"The true nature of the contract therefore "and the true equity of the case, are from these "circumstances involved in some question."

The proposition of the Secretary on this subject, was not adopted by Congress.

It is a fact notorious that these bills sunk in the same vortex of a depreciation with the old continental bills, and while they continued to circulate were generally in the ratio of forty of the old, for one of the new.

This unfortunate depreciation, which operated upon all the paper money notes and certificates, issued during the war, necessitated the United States to adopt principles relative to them which cannot apply in cases of ordinary contract—the states, individually, have assumed similar privileges; and in making provision for the bills in question, in some instances, have considered them as a depreciated currency.

The committee are informed, that all the states who issued bills of this description, have already made provision for their redemption, either at their nominal amount, or at a certain ratio of depreciation, except the state of Rhode-Island—and they think it is fairly to be presumed, that the states have made as liberal a provision as the nature of the case demanded.

The United States have once made allowances to the several states in settlement of their accounts for the supplies for which those bills were issued; should they make any further provision, they must consider the several states as indebted to them for the amount of such provision.

From an attentive consideration of all the circumstances of this case, which the committee have endeavoured fully to examine and present to the view of the house they are of opinion, that it will not be expedient for Congress to make any provision for the payment of said bills; they therefore recommend that the petitioners, respectively, have leave to withdraw their petitions.

This report was advocated by Messrs Coit It was opposed by Nicholas and Gallatin—all, Livingston, Otis, J. Williams and Dayton.

The latter gentleman thought the report of the committee was incomplete, as it did not appear to have distinguished between the principal and the interest of these bills. He agreed with the committee, with respect to the principal, but was of opinion the United States were bound to pay the interest, and that as the states which had neglected to make due provision, for these bills were creditor states with the United States, any sum which Congress should agree to pay, might be justly set off against what was due to them. He hoped, therefore, the report would be re-committed, and a distinction made betwee the principal and interest.

After some conversation on this subject, in which it was stated, that there would be no end gained by a re-committal, and that if the report was not sufficiently explicit, it might be made so, the question on agreeing to the report was put and carried, there being 62 votes for it.

The committee then rose, the house took up the report, which after being amended, by adding, after the word "bills," *or any interest thereon*, it was agreed to, there being 62 votes in its favor.

Mr. Livingston said, he was instructed by the committee of commerce and manufactures, to ask for the appointment of a member upon that committee in the place of Mr. Swanwick, whose ill state of health did not permit him to attend the house.—Agreed, and Mr. Otis was appointed.

Mr. L. added, that he wished to ask an explanation of the house respecting an important subject. Two acts of the British parliament had been referred generally to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and there had been some doubts in the committee as to the proper course to be taken. Some members thought the object of the reference must have been for them to state facts relative to their operation, or to report what measures may be necessary to be taken in consequence of this operation, which would seriously affect the commerce and navigation of the United States. In order to determine this point he proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the house:

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to examine the two acts of the British parliament referred to them, and report the operation thereof on the commerce and navigation of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Otis, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition from the District Attornies, praying for some alterations with respect to their fees.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Sewall moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to consider the resolutions reported on Thursday, in consequence of the message of the President; but the usual hour of adjournment being arrived, a motion was made to adjourn, and the house adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *March* 13

From our Correspondent at Hamburgh.

October 31.

"My letter which informed you of La Fayette's happy arrival, will have reached you. I saw him some days afterwards in good spirits, and very chearful though in a large company, and besieged with questions. His lady and daughters were with him. They look somewhat pale, and Madame Fayette cannot walk very well, on account of the rheumatism. This will be better soon. Bureau de Pusy and his lady were also in the same company. De la Tour Maubourg, was accompanied by his lady and two daughters, as also his brother. R. Pillet formerly adjutant of Gen. La Fayette arrived with them. The General and his family departed on the 9th of this month for Ploen, a town to the north in Holstein, where his brother in law has an estate.—There he intends to pass the winter. They don't speak much of their sufferings. They knew nothing of what happened in the world, and it was at Dresden that La Fayette first heard of the *existence* of Buonaparte; a proof how closely they were confined; tho' it is false, the report that they were treated inhumanely, as to their dress, fare and dwellings.

The Emperor of Russia goes on with his reformation, often extremely severe, and even despotic and cruel, but well meant and said to be necessary. I must not be construed to justify the means he uses. He is particularly to be blamed for adding insults to his punishments of negligent officers and servants of the crown. Their dismission, or other punishment or rebukes, &c. are always published by his order in the Gazettes in very humiliating terms. His orders are often unreasonable—lately, for example, he ordered under severe penalties, that the ship wherein he was, when reviewing his fleet at Reval, should be called by every body a frigate, tho' it was but a sloop or yacht—the order was printed in the Petersburg Gazette. Yet with all this, he loves peace, order, justice and exactness in public affairs. The Empress, by her mild amiable temper, is said to mitigate his severity very often."

The French have taken from the Arsenals in Venice 6000 cannon and 100,000 small arms, the four famous equestrain statues of Corinthian bronze, which had adorned that city for 500 years; great numbers of pictures and antiquities, and especially most rare and precious manuscripts—The people wept and were indignant but could not help themselves.

Great failures have taken place in Copenhagen and which shook principal houses in

MR. FENNO,

Sir having read in your Gazzettee of last Wednesday an enquire concerning the society of United Irishman be pleasd to inform the English spy that the purpose of their meetings is to keep alive in their minds the sufferings of their country men under the Britsh Goverment PADDY

The British Packet arrived at New-York on Sunday last, with the January mail, and brings London papers to the 15th of the month.

HOUSE OF PEERS—Thursday, Jan 11.

The assessed tax bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice, that to-morrow he should move, that an account should be laid before the house (as soon as the same could be made out) of the sums paid by their lordships in consequence of the increase of the assessed taxes. His lordship said, that his motive for making this motion was, to shew the extent to which their lordships contributed to the exigencies of the state.

Lord Carrington said, he should add to the motion, that an account should be laid before the house of the voluntary contributions made by their lordships.

The house was ordered to be summoned for to-morrow.

Lord Grenville delivered the following message from his Majesty,

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received various advices of preparations made and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a design, openly and repeatedly professed, of attempting the invasion of these kingdoms.

"His Majesty is firmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage and exertions of his subjects struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such an enterprize, if attempted, will terminate in the confusion and ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his anxious concern for the safety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His Majesty, therefore, in pursuance of the act passed for providing for the augmentation of the militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Lords to the end, that his Majesty may cause the said militia, or such part thereof as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require."

Lord Grenville said, it would only be necessary for him to move a general address of thanks to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships firm and zealous support in any measures which his Majesty might think it necessary to take for the defence of these kingdoms.

The address was agreed to *nem. dis.* and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, Jan. 12.

COMMISSION

The Speaker, and several members, attended at the bar of the House of Lords, where the Royal assent was given by Commission, to the Assessed Tax Bill, the army augmentation Bill, and several private Bills.

Adjourned to Thursday the 8th day of February.

LONDON, January 13

All the Dutch prizes, except the Alkmaar, which is appointed to be a receiving ship at Blackstakes, are gone up to Chatham, where they are to have a complete survey, for the purpose of ascertaining what repairs are wanting. The smallest of them it is conjectured, will be converted into store ships for different services.

ASSESSED TAXES.

We understand that lord Carrington has most munificiently subscribed, in addition his assessed taxes, *twenty thousand pounds* to the immediate exigencies of this state.

The speaker of the house of commons, we learn from pretty good authority, subscribes *two thousand pounds* a year to the public service, during the continuance of war.

We are informed from good authority, that an elderly lady at Kensington, has declared her intention of giving one whole year's income, amounting to 16,000l. as a contribution for the defence of the country. The well known liberality and public spirit of Mrs. Lea, give us every reason to suppose that the information is well founded.

Citizen Talleyrand Perigord, the actual French minister for foreign affairs, has written a letter to citizen Callard, the minister of the directory, at Berlin, directing him to represent to the king of Prussia, that the dominions of the duke of Brunswick are a *new Coblentz*, and a rallying point for emigrants; and to request his majesty would cause the duke to expel from his duchy, without distinction of age or sex, the proscribed and emigrated French refugees, whose number amounts in the whole to 4000 persons.—The young king having complied with the request, the duke has found himself obliged to order all emigrated or proscribed French families to quit his dominions within a month's time.

Among these unfortunate exiles, is the archbishop of Rheims, uncle of citizen Talleyrand, and also the mother of this minister.—About 1000 of these proscribed persons, being destitute of all means to raise the expence necessarily attending their removal, the country people have made a collection to supply them with money. Louis XVIII. on being informed of this order of expulsion, dispatched a courier to Petersburgh, to request permission, as is generally supposed, to withdraw to Mittua.

All the latest accounts from Germany coincide in stating, that this measure of expulsion is to be extended throughout that country.

Buonaparte is now caricatured in the Parisian shops, under the appearance of Robinson Crusoe, the English mariner on his raft. Instead of Robinson's Bible the French general has saved from the wreck, which is a vessel with the tri-colored flag, a *volume of threats* against the British Government.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

On Saturday evening the British Packet Halifax, Capt. J. Rowe, with the January Mail, arrived at this port. She sailed from Falmouth on the 25th of Jan. but she has brought papers no later than Jan. 20.

The captain informs, that it has been officially announced at London *(but he has no printed copy of it)* that the conqueror of Italy has resigned. It may possibly be the case, but there is room for doubt! *(Argus.)*

A gentleman passenger in the packet, who left London on the 16th Jan. informs, that Mr. Pinckney had wrote his friends, requesting them to procure lodgings for him in London, as he intended to leave Paris shortly.

We hear that capt. Williamson, of his Britannic majesty's ship Agincourt, has been broke for not coming into action when the signal was made in the late defeat of the Dutch fleet by admiral Duncan.

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 14,
Will be presented, the Comedy of
The COUNTRY GIRL.
With the Comic Opera of
The PRIZE;
Or, 2, 5, 3, 8.

Subscription Ball.
The last but one.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs the subscribers that the third Ball will be to-morrow evening, the 13th inst.—Lady's tickets, and non subscribers tickets to be had by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Eighth Street—or at the Assembly-room South Fourth Street.
march 12. 2t

A Great Bargain.

WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thousand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon interest at five per cent. per annum, now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the interest annually."
Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN & Co. march 12 2t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Russel's Wharf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.
N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.
March 13 dtf

TO RENT,
A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

245

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States;	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in case required by law, (except in office of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,		10	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m$

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf

786

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

FOR INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occcupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Jewels, Plate, Bullion, &c. may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This unquestionable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. 3tot

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufactore of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2?—2aw6w

At a Meeting of the President

and Managers of the DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of pril next, to WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners for [illegible] the District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High-street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

New-York, January 24, 1798.

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and completed with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod3m

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at present, injured and endangered: And suggesting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; for the city and liberty of Westminster; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent English paper—It will be delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half*; although the last London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now sold at two dollars and a half. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Whatever encouragement may be given by subscription, it will be committed to the press without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subscriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-store, No. 68, High-street, and by most of the other booksellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awtA